AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification as noted below.

1) Page 8, line 24 to page 9, line 13:

The inventors conducted assiduous studies to solve the problems discussed above, and achieved the invention when they discovered that let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when an organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1±0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) be a full negative electrode capacity that is a capacity when a negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), then, by controlling a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material to be in the range [[satisfy]] $0.05 \leq X/Y$ [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3, it is possible to achieve a high-performance organic electrolyte capacitor having a small internal resistance and a small change in internal resistance during charge and discharge as well as a high power density, in which lithium ions are allowed to move with ease.

2) Page 9, line 14 to page 10, line 1:

(1) An organic electrolyte capacitor including a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an electrolyte capable of transporting lithium ions, characterized in that: the positive electrode is able to support lithium ions and anions reversibly; the negative electrode is able to support the lithium ions reversibly; and let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when wherein the organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) be a full negative electrode capacity that is a capacity when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), [[then]] and wherein a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material being [[is]] controlled to be within a range satisfy $0.05 \leq X/Y$ [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3.

3) Page 10, line 20 to page 11, line 2:

The reason why "a ratio of a positive electrode active material and a negative electrode active material is controlled to satisfy $0.05 \leq$ X/Y [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3" is because it is essentially necessary to set a negative electrode capacity (herein, equivalent to the cell capacity X[[a]]) arbitrarily with respect to the lithium ion releasing ability of the negative electrode (herein, the full negative electrode capacity Y[[b]]) in order to control the output characteristic of the cell.

4) Page 11, line 3 to line 13:

In other words, the inventors discovered that a ratio of the cell capacity X[[a]] as against the full negative electrode capacity Y[[b]] (X/Y)[[(a/b)]] is determined by a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the negative electrode active material, and X/Y[[a/b]] becomes larger as the ratio of the positive electrode active material increases, and X/Y[[a/b]] becomes smaller as the ratio of the positive electrode active material decreases. Further, the inventors found that the value of X/Y[[a/b]] gives influences to the output characteristic of the cell, and thereby discovered that a high output characteristic can be achieved in the range, $0.05 \leq$ X/Y[[a/b]] ≤ 0.3.

5) Page 12, lines 4-19:

As has been described, the organic electrolyte capacitor of the invention includes a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an electrolyte capable of transporting lithium ions. The positive electrode is able to support lithium ions and anions reversibly, and the negative electrode is able to support the lithium ions reversibly. ~~Let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when the~~ The organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1±0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) ~~be a full negative electrode capacity~~ that is a

capacity when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), then, by controlling a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material to be within a range satisfy $0.05 \leq X/Y$ [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3, it is possible to achieve an organic electrolyte capacitor having a high voltage and a high energy density and yet a high output power characteristic.

6) Page 16, lines 11-24:

An organic electrolyte capacitor of the invention is an organic electrolyte capacitor including a positive electrode, a negative electrode, and an electrolyte capable of transporting lithium ions, characterized in that: the positive electrode is able to support lithium ions and anions reversibly; the negative electrode is able to support the lithium ions reversibly; and let a (mAh) be a cell capacity when the wherein the organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when in a charged state is discharged to half of a charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y [[b]] (mAh) be a negative electrode capacity when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), [[then]], and wherein a ratio of a positive electrode active material to [[and]] a negative electrode active material being [[is]] controlled to be within a range satisfy $0.05 \leq X/Y$ [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3.

7) Page 20, lines 8-22:

The lithium electrode 7 is provided to supply lithium ions to the negative electrodes 2 with lithium ions. Hence, a quantity enough to obtain as target negative electrode capacitance is sufficient. Also, an effect can be obtained by supplying lithium ions to the positive electrode instead of the negative electrode, or to both the positive electrode and the negative electrode. However, it is preferable to adjust an adequate quantity by taking the lithium ion absorbing abilities of the positive electrode and the negative electrode, safety, etc. into account.

8) Page 44, line 21 to page 45 line 4:

The organic electrolyte capacitor of the invention is designed in such a manner that, ~~let a (mAh) be a cell capacity~~ the organic electrolyte capacitor having a cell capacity X (mAh) when the organic electrolyte capacitor in the charged state is discharged to half the charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours, and having a full negative electrode capacity Y (mAh)~~b (mAh) be the negative electrode capacity~~ when the negative electrode in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+), and wherein[[then]] a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the negative electrode active material is controlled to be with the range ~~satisfy~~ $0.05 \le X/Y$ [[a/b]] ≤ 0.3.

9) Page 47 lines 7-16:

Normally, a commercially available lithium ion rechargeable battery is designed so that it is charged up to 4.2 V and discharged to about 3 V. At this point in time, the negative electrode has been discharged to 0.5 to 1.0 V. Because it is normal that the negative electrode used in the lithium ion rechargeable battery does not have a capacity at 1.5 V or larger, in this application, a capacity when the negative electrode taken out from the cell in the charged state is discharged to 1.5 V (Li/Li+) is defined as the full negative electrode capacity Y[[b]] (mAh).

10) Page 47 lines 17-23:

The organic electrolyte capacitor of the invention is designed in such a manner that, given the cell capacity X [[a]] (mAh) and the full negative electrode capacity Y[[b]] (mAh) as defined above, then a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the negative electrode active material is controlled to satisfy $0.05 \le X/Y$[[a/b]] ≤ 0.3. A high output characteristic can be thus obtained.

11) Page 48 lines 4-11:

In the lithium ion rechargeable battery, although it depends on the electrode active materials used, it is normal that $\underline{X = Y}$[[a = b]] (that is, $\underline{X/Y}$[[a/b]] = 1) is almost satisfied. In other words, in the lithium ion rechargeable battery, $\underline{X/Y}$[[a/b]] = 0.05 means that the depth of discharge is 5%, and $\underline{X/Y}$[[a/b]] = 0.3 means that the depth of discharge is 30%. It is thought that a high output can be obtained also in the lithium ion rechargeable battery when the battery is discharged within this range.

12) Page 48, lines 12-20:

On the other hand, in this application, a capacity when the cell is discharged at a current at which the cell in the charged state is discharged to half the charging voltage over 1 ± 0.25 hours is defined as the cell capacity $\underline{X}$[[a]] (mAh). Hence, by controlling a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the negative electrode active material under these charged and discharged conditions, it is possible to satisfy $0.05 \le \underline{X/Y}$[[a/b]] ≤ 0.3. An organic electrolyte capacitor having a high output characteristic can be thus achieved.

13) Page 48, lines 12-20:

In the case of $\underline{X/Y}$[[a/b]] < 0.05, although the output characteristic is high, the energy density is deteriorated. Also, in the case of $\underline{X/Y}$[[a/b]] > 0.3, although a high energy density is obtained, the output characteristic is deteriorated.

14) Page 48, line 25 to page 49, line 4:

It is preferable to have lithium ions supported preliminarily on the negative electrode and/or the positive electrode, because a ratio of the positive electrode active material and the

negative electrode active material to satisfy $0.05 \leq$ X/Y[[a/b]] ≤ 0.3 can be designed more flexibly.

15) Page 62, lines 3-11:

After the two sides and another one side of the terminal portions of the outer laminated films are heat sealed, a solution in which $LiPF_6$ is dissolved in a mixed solvent made by mixing ethylene carbonate, diethyl carbonate, and propylene carbonate at a weight ratio of 3:4:1 at a concentration of 1 mol/l is impregnated in vacuum as the electrolyte solution. Vacuum sealing [[lock]] is performed by heat sealing the remaining one side under reduced pressure. Three cells are thus fabricated as film capacitors (the thickness of the cell is 4.0 mm).